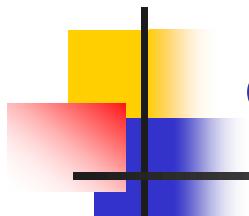


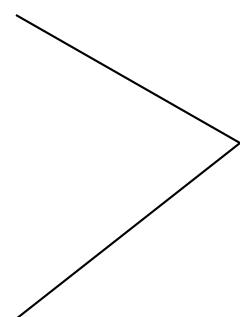
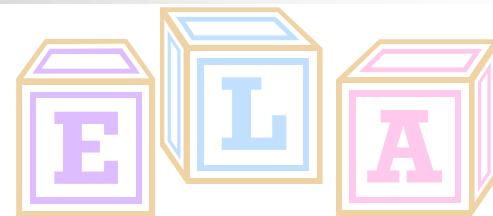
8 Parts of Speech





8 Parts of Speech

1. Nouns
2. Pronouns
3. Adjectives
4. Verbs
5. Adverbs
6. Prepositions
7. Conjunctions
8. Interjections



The 3 “tions”

Nouns



Names a

- Person
- Place
- Thing
- Idea

Examples:

- Mary, girl, neighbor
- New York, town, city
- food, school, house, fox
- honesty, freedom, kindness



Nouns

- Can be
- Common
- or
- Proper*

Examples:

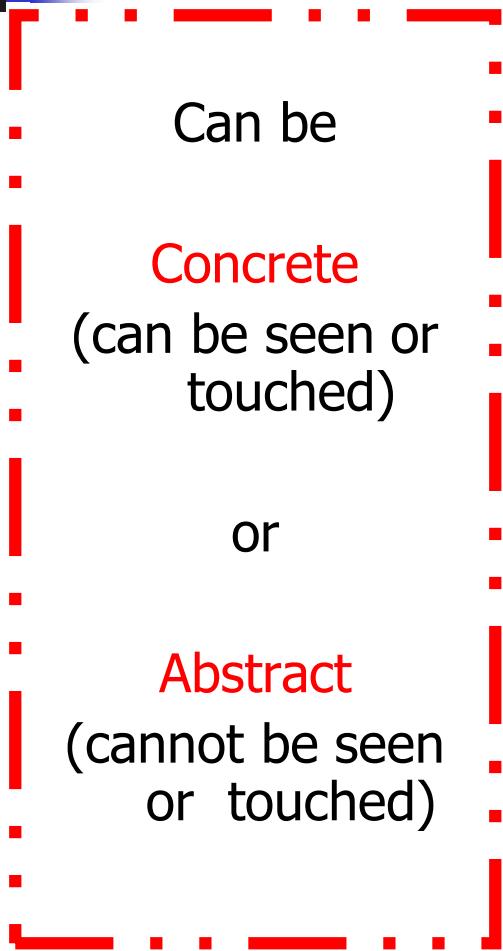
girl, boy, town, school, subject, state, country

Susan, Thomas, Tonawanda, St. Amelia School, English, New York, United States of America,

* Proper nouns are **ALWAYS CAPITALIZED!**



Nouns



Examples:

desk, child, gumball

freedom, responsibility,
honesty, prejudice





Nouns



Can be **compound** and written as:

- Single word
- Separate words
- Hyphenated words

Examples:

- homework, textbook, classmate, grandmother
- pen pal, word processing, Maryann Smith, dining room
- three-fourths, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, self-esteem

Pronouns

Take the place of a noun – acts as its substitute.

The noun being substituted by the **pronoun** is its **ANTECEDENT**.

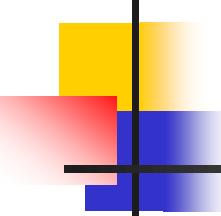
(prefix “ante” means “before”; therefore, most **antecedents** come **before** their **pronouns**.)

Examples:

Susan said that **she** was sorry.

Thomas claimed the pencil belonged to **him**. Later **he** realized that **it** belonged to Mark.





Pronouns

- Reflexive vs. Intensive
- Pronouns that end in “self” or “selves”
- Examples:
 - herself
 - himself
 - themselves

Intensive =

antecedent is next to the pronoun
Mary **herself** made the cake.

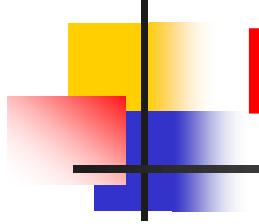
Reflexive =

Pronoun functions as direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition.

Mary hurt **herself**. (D.O.)

Mary baked **herself** a cake. (I.O)

Mary studied **by herself**. (Obj. of Prep.)



Pronouns

Can be

Demonstrative

THIS

THAT

THESE

THOSE

Examples:

This is mine.

That is yours.

These are broken.

Those are sweet.



Use your finger to “demonstrate”!

Adjectives

Describe/Modify
1. Nouns
2. Pronouns



Look at that colorful balloon!

Answer Questions:

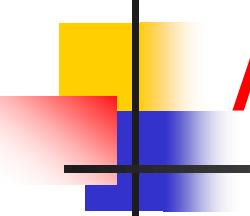
Which one?
What kind?
How many?

Can be
Demonstrative:

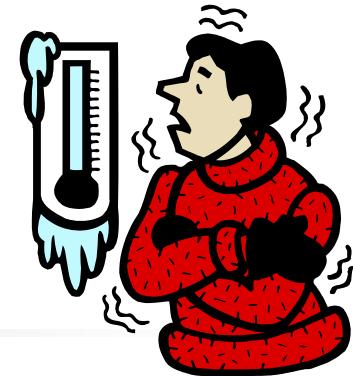
This
That
These
Those

Can be
Proper
or
Common

As ARTICLES,
can be
Definite
or
Indefinite



Adjectives



Answer Questions:

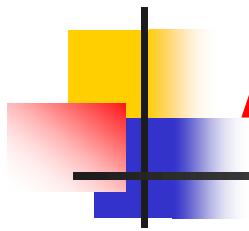
- Which one?
- What kind?
- How many?

Examples:

Bring me the **red** sweater.

I am wearing a **wool** sweater.

I own **six** sweaters.



Adjectives

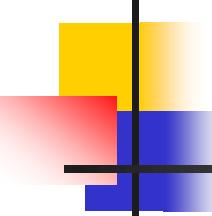
Can be
Demonstrative
THIS
THAT
THESE
THOSE

Examples:

This house is mine.
That house is yours.
These crayons are broken.
Those apples are sweet.



Use your finger to “demonstrate”!



Adjectives

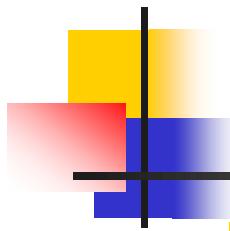


- Can be **Interrogative** and will prompt a question:

Which
What
Whose



- Examples:
- **Which** books are yours?
- **What** movie is your favorite?
- **Whose** lunch is this?



Adjectives

Can be

Indefinite

(not clear exactly
which ones or how
many)

Every boy wears a tie.

We ate a **few** cookies.

Tom spent **some** time
doing his chores.

Adjectives

Can be

Common

or

Proper*

Examples:

I am a **good** citizen.
I ate the **delicious** food.



I am an **American** citizen.
I ate the **Chinese** food.



* Proper adjectives are **ALWAYS CAPITALIZED!**

Adjective Articles

Can be

Definite
(the)

or

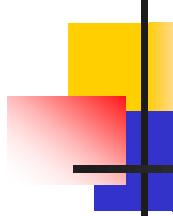
Indefinite
(a; an)

Examples:

Please bring me **the** apple from my desk.
Please pick up **the** pen from **the** floor.



Please bring me **an** apple from the bag.
Please choose **a** pen from the box.



Verbs

- 3 types of verbs:
 - Action (a.k.a. Main Verb)
 - Linking (a.k.a. Main Verb)
 - Helping (introduces the main verb)

Verbs



- The **final verb** in a sentence is the **main verb (action or linking)**.
- Verbs that **introduce** the **main verb** are the **helping verbs**.

I **baked** a cake.

ACTION VERB

The cake **was** delicious.

LINKING VERB

I **did** **bake** a delicious cake.

1 HELPING VERB + ACTION VERB

I **should** **have** **been** on time.

2 HELPING VERBS + LINKING VERB

I **should** **have** **been** **eating** by now.

3 HELPING VERBS + ACTION VERB

Action Verbs

■ Show action!

- run
- smile
- study
- read



Action Verbs



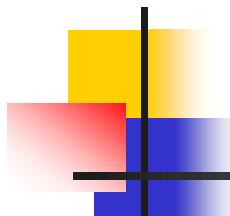
■ Transitive [AV → DO]

- Verb action has a noun or pronoun receiver (a.k.a. **direct object**)
- I **ate** an **apple**.
- Susan **wrote** a great **essay**.

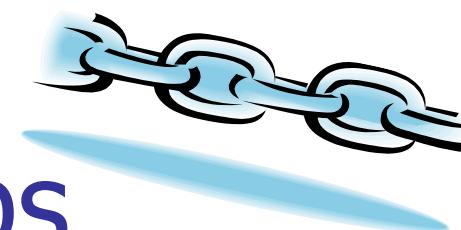
■ Intransitive

- Verb action has no receiver (no **direct object**)
- I **ate** earlier.
- Susan **wrote** all night.





Common Linking Verbs



- Show existence, being

- am
- is
- are
- was
- were
- be
- being
- been

I **am** happy.

He **is** a good student.

They **are** here.

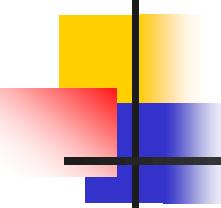
The child **was** tired.

We **were** in school.

Please **be** on time.

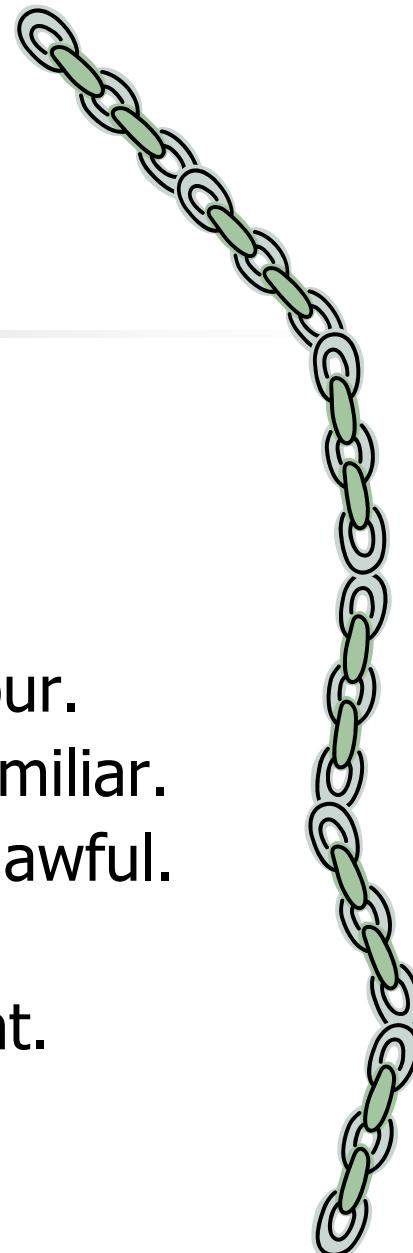
Please stop **being** rude.

We have **been** here before.

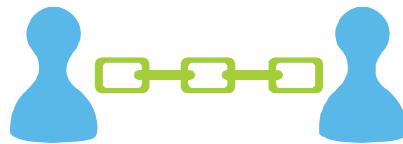


Familiar Linking Verbs

- Show existence, being
 - look You **look** great!
 - feel I **feel** sick.
 - taste The lemon **tastes** sour.
 - sound This song **sounds** familiar.
 - smell The garbage **smells** awful.
 - appear You **appear** angry.
 - become He **became** president.
 - seem They **seem** tired.
 - remain She **remained** calm.



*Hint: if you can replace a verb with Am, Is, Are, Was, or Were, the verb is functioning as a **LINKING VERB**!*



Linking Verbs [LV → PA / PN]

- **Linking verbs** “link” the **subject** of the sentence with a noun or adjective (a.k.a. **Predicate Noun** or **Predicate Adjective**) that gives us information about the subject.

- **Examples:**

- I **am** a **girl**. (PN)
- She **was** **pretty**. (PA)
- I **felt** **sick**. (PA)*
- This **is** my **phone**. (PN)
- This **tastes** **sour**. (PA)*
- The **test** **is** **easy**. (PA)
- You **look** **great!** (PA)*
- You **are** my **hero**. (PN)

Hint: if you can replace a verb with Am, Is, Are, Was, or Were, the verb is functioning as a **LINKING VERB!*

Helping Verbs (a.k.a. Auxiliary Verbs)

- **Helping verbs** combine with the **main verb** to form a verb phrase.
- A sentence can contain up to 3 **helping verbs** for each **main verb**.

- We have eaten these before.
- I am driving a new car.
- They should be sleeping by now.
- We should have been studying all week.



Common Helping Verbs

- am
- is
- are
- was
- were
- be
- being
- been

I **am eating** this.

She **is eating** this.

They **are eating** this.

I **was eating** this.

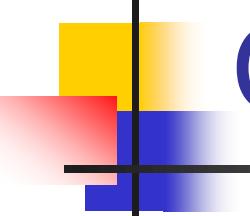
They **were eating** this.

You **should be eating** this.

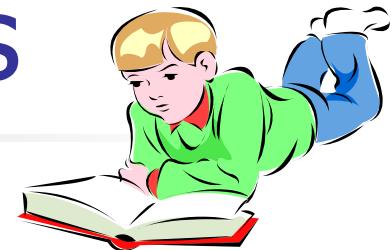
It **is being eaten** by you.

You **could have been eating** this.





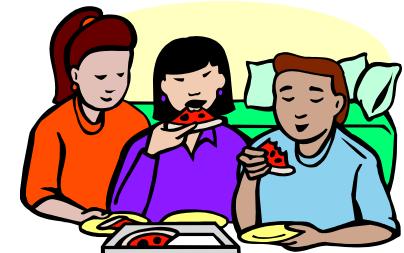
Common Helping Verbs



- have I **have** **studied**.
- has She **has** **studied**.
- had We **had** **studied** together.
- did We **did** **study** for the test.
- does He **does** **study** each night.
- do I **do** **study** every night.

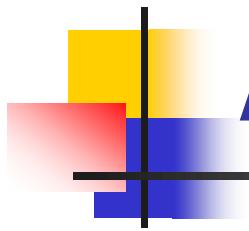


Familiar Helping Verbs



- may
- must
- might
- can
- could
- should
- would
- will

You **may eat** now.
You **must eat** now.
He **might eat** now.
We **can eat** now.
They **could eat** now.
I **should eat** now.
We **would eat** now.
She **will eat** now.



Adverbs



Describe/Modify

1. Verbs
2. Adjectives
3. Other Adverbs

“Good” vs.
“Well”

Answer Questions:

1. When?
2. Where?
3. How?
4. To what extent?
5. Condition or Reason

Many adverbs
end
in the suffix “ly”.

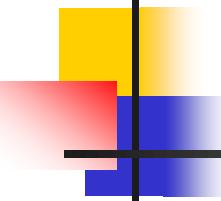
Types of Adverbs:

- Time (when)
- Place (where)
- Manner (how)

Degree (to what extent)

Why (condition/reason)

- Affirmation (yes)
- Negation (no, not)



Adverbs



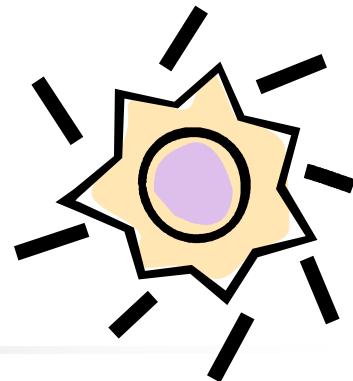
- Answers questions:
 - When?
 - Where?
 - How?
 - To what extent?
 - Condition or reason



Examples

- All our relatives gather **yearly**. (when)
- This year we celebrated **uptown**. (where)
- **Joyously**, we greeted one another. (how)
- We were **very** happy to be together. (to what extent)

Adverbs



- Many adverbs end in the suffix "ly".



- Formed by adding "ly" to adjectives
 - happy – happily
 - easy – easily
 - grateful – gratefully

- Exceptions: these words which end in "ly" are usually adjectives:

- friendly
- lively
- lovely
- lonely

- Some adverbs not ending in "ly":

afterward	near
already	never
always	not
anywhere	now
away	nowhere
below	often
even	outside
ever	seldom
everywhere	short
fast	sometimes
forever	somewhere
hard	soon
here	straight
home	then
late	there
long	well

Remember: "NOT" is NOT a Verb! It's an Adverb!!

Good vs. Well



- “Good” and “bad” are adjectives. Use them before nouns or after Linking Verbs (as Predicate Adjectives).

I had a **good** day.
(*good* modifies the noun *day*).

My day was **bad**.
(*bad* is a Predicate Adjective which follows the Linking Verb *was*.)

- “Well” and “badly” are adverbs. Use them to modify verbs.

I did **well** on my test.
I did **badly** on my test.
(*well* and *badly* modify the verbs *did*)

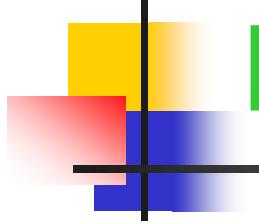
** “Well” may also be used as an adjective to mean “healthy”.

You look **well** today.
(*well* is a Predicate Adjective which follows the Linking Verb *look*)

Prepositions



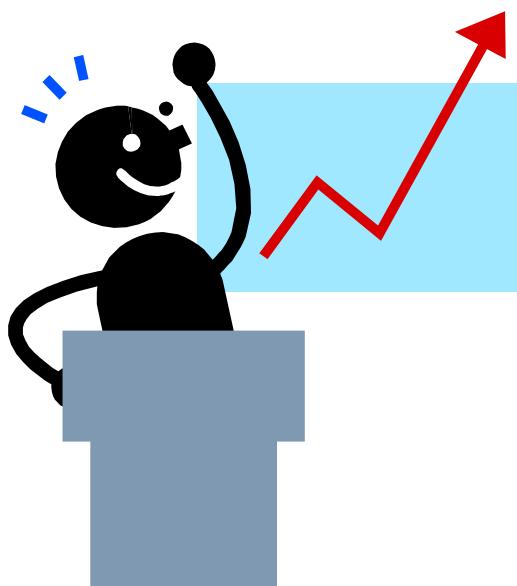
- How many words can you relate to the mountain?
 - up the mountain
 - down the mountain
 - around the mountain
 - through the mountain
 - over the mountain
 - behind the mountain



Prepositions

MUST BE

in a prepositional
phrase



Prepositional Phrases

PP

- Prepositional phrases consist of:

Preposition + Object of the Preposition

up the mountain

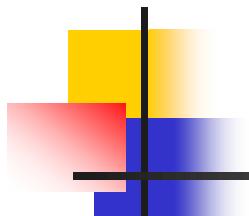


through the door



on the teacher's desk



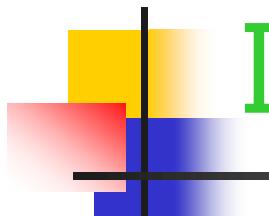


Prepositional Phrases

PP

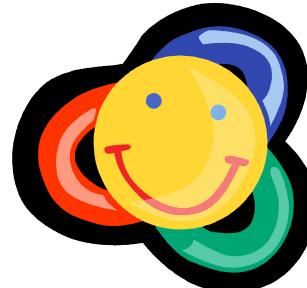
- **Preposition** is the 1st word in a prepositional phrase *up the mountain*
- **Object of the Preposition** is the last word (noun or pronoun) in a prepositional phrase *through the door* *under the desk*

Remember: Prepositional phrases NEVER contain verbs!



Improper Prepositions

- What is wrong with these sentences?
 1. What channel are you on?
 2. Whom are you going with?
- Prepositions MUST BE in prepositional phrases!
 1. You are **on what channel?**
 2. You are going **with whom?**



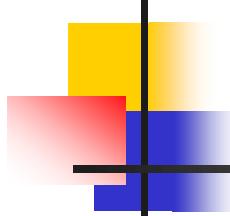
Prepositions

PP



- Some prepositions cannot be easily related to the mountain, such as
 - of
 - with
 - about
 - from
 - as

- Some prepositions are made up of 2 or more words, such as
 - according to
 - in between
 - in spite of
 - on top of
 - in addition to



Prepositions

PP



Common Prepositions:

aboard	before	down	of	throughout
about	behind	during	on	to
above	below	except	onto	toward
across	beneath	for	opposite	under
after	beside	from	out	underneath
against	besides	in	outside	until
along	between	inside	over	up
among	beyond	into	past	upon
around	but (except)	like	since	with
as	by	near	through	within
at				

Prepositions

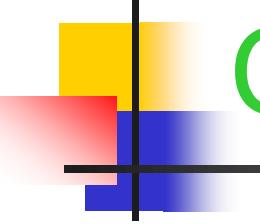
Multi-word prepositions

according to
across from
along with
aside from

because of
except for
in front of
in place of
in addition to

in spite of
instead of
on top of
on account of





Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

- and
- but
- for
- nor
- or
- so
- yet

- Examples:

The pens **and** pencils are here.

I like carrots **but** not lima beans.

I'm excited, **for** today is my birthday.

I didn't like the movie, **nor** did she.

Are you eating pizza **or** hamburgers?

Mary wanted a new phone, **so** she saved her allowance money.

He works quickly **yet** carefully.



Conjunctions, what's your function?



Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions

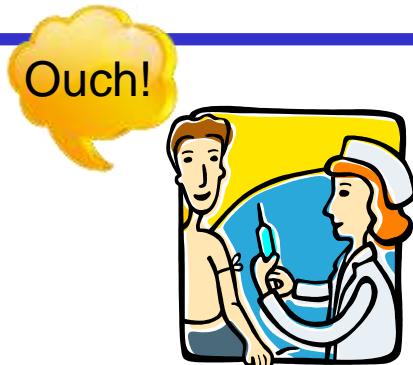
Examples:

- Either ~ or
I'll **either** walk **or** jog home.
- Neither ~ nor
Neither you **nor** I have blue eyes.
- Not only ~ but also
Not only do I like ELA, **but** I **also** like science class.
- Both ~ and
Leah earned an A in **both** math **and** religion.
- Whether ~ or
We need to decide **whether** to leave **or** to stay.

Interjections!!!!

- Interjections typically indicate strong feelings or excitement.

- **Wow!** We won!
- **Ouch!** That pan is hot!
- **Yes!** I got an A!



- Some **interjections** are followed by commas, and indicate a mild feeling instead of a strong one.

- **Well**, I better get started.
- **Oh**, how I dread Mondays.

He yelled an **interjection** when the nurse gave him an injection!